

## THE DAILY JOURNAL.

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It is a Big Four.

If we are all satisfied, let's call it unanimous.

The Republicans of Indiana have a candidate, and his name is Harrison.

The New York Sun continues to support Grover Cleveland with a polished stiletto.

It looks now as if the next election would make Indiana solidly and permanently Republican.

The Democracy will not use the latest speech made by Senator Ingalls for a campaign document.

GOVERNOR PORTER and "Uncle Dick" Thompson had to be elected; they couldn't help themselves.

The Republicans of Indiana have got their war-paint on, and are ready to march at the tap of the drum.

The tally-sheet forgers and their sympathizers, in chorus: "On with the dance, let Coy be unconquered."

SENATOR VOORHEES was not able to be out the day after the Ingalls exhortation. It was rather chilly for a man to be abroad without his skin.

As Colonel Thompson said, if there is anything more unanimous than unanimity, it was yesterday's convention for Gen. Ben Harrison for President.

The Sentinel neglects to rally to the defense and support of Mr. Voorhees. This lack of loyalty to the greatest Indian in its party is very painful.

It is essentially a "Big Four" delegation. If the convention had deliberated for a week it could not have selected four truer Republicans or better representatives of the party in Indiana.

THERE are several thousand Indians in Kansas, most of them Republicans and many of them old soldiers, who will always feel grateful to Senator Ingalls for his castigation of Voorhees.

THE Republicans of Indiana will hope that Senator Ingalls can accept their invitation to visit this city and address them on the night of the State convention. He will receive a rousing, royal Hoosier welcome.

THE Pennsylvania Prohibitionists have resolved that "high license is a delusion and a snare." The 500 saloon-keepers who were squeezed out of the business, in Pittsburgh, by high license are understood to hold similar views.

AN ex-Cabinet Minister and old Whig, an ex-Governor, with two representatives of the business and manufacturing interests of the State, make up a creditable and thoroughly representative delegation from Indiana to the great national council.

THE Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer says: "To the friends of Mr. Voorhees it seems that Ingalls brought the exhortation on himself." Let's see, it was the Judge that held his antagonist to the ground by inserting his nose between the other man's teeth.

THE Illinois State Journal well says that "every intelligent man who sees the manner in which appointments are controlled, important committees packed, Northern interests assailed, Southern interests protected, and the policy of the administration dictated, must recognize the fact that sectional domination was never more complete than it is to-day."

HON. RICHARD W. THOMPSON inquired, yesterday, apropos of a vote in the convention: "What can be more unanimous than unanimity?" As Mr. Ingalls pointed out in his late celebrated speech in the Senate, the Louisiana election returns, which showed more Democratic votes, than there are voters of both parties, were more than unanimous.

MR. WATTESON explains that his proposition that "one hundred thousand unarmed Kentuckians" go to Washington and put Tilden in the presidential chair was merely a little joke. Voorhees has not yet explained about that hundred thousand he was to have ready at Hardesty's call, but it is probable that, also, was a joke. These great Democrats are a humorous lot.

To the criticism that Mr. Fuller is an uneducated man for Chief-justice, the Chicago Herald replies that "two of the greatest of Associate Justices, Bushrod Washington and Joseph Story, were small men, and about

the same size as Mr. Fuller. Alexander Hamilton, to whom Washington offered the chief-justiceship, was exactly the same size as Mr. Fuller." These cases are not quite in point, but perhaps Mr. Fuller will grow. To the insinuation that he must be lacking in personal dignity because he is known to his familiars as "Mel," Fuller, the Herald rejoins that "the greatest of Chief-justices was known while at the bar as Captain Jack Marshall." Finally, to the hypercriticism that the new Chief-justice wears a heavy drooping mustache, the Herald replies, "So does the President who appointed him." That settles it. Let him be confirmed.

## A "BIG FOUR" DELEGATION.

The result of yesterday's convention will be entirely satisfactory to the Republicans of Indiana. As the Journal hoped, its work was accomplished with substantial unanimity. The little contest there was but personal and temporary. The Republicans of Indiana do not place men above the interests of the country and of the party, and for that reason the irritations and disappointments, whatever they may have been, will be remembered after a day.

The convention had but one purpose in view, and that was to select the best four men to represent the State so as to give dignity and force to the presidential candidacy of Gen. Ben Harrison. The earnestness of the desire of the Republicans of Indiana to secure the nomination of General Harrison will not be questioned after the demonstration yesterday over the resolution presenting him to the country, and instructing the gentlemen to be selected to exhaust every honorable means to bring about that result. With this controlling object in mind, how better could the convention have chosen the delegates? The selections of ex-Governor Porter and of ex-Secretary Thompson made themselves, and well and influentially will they stand for Indiana and its candidate. It was unfortunate for Gen. Law Wallace, who is honored by every Republican in the State, that the ideas of locality, which always prevail with so much force, rendered his election out of the question, because Colonel Thompson resides in the same congressional district. It is a pity that local feelings are so pronounced; but they are, and that, of course, is the only and the sufficient explanation of the failure to choose one who would have done the State so much credit as the author of "Ben-Hur." Hon. James N. Huston and Hon. Clem Studebaker—the one a banker and farmer, the ardent and successful chairman of the State central committee, and the other the well-known manufacturer of South Bend, a representative of the industrial interests of Indiana, which are so vitally involved in the pending contest—fitly supplement the two able and distinguished lawyers and publicists who head the delegation. Mr. Studebaker has declared his warm advocacy of General Harrison's nomination, and he is as the eternal hills in standing for his convictions.

The defeat of Gen. James M. Shackelford grew out of the logic of the situation. Every argument was in his favor. The strong one of locality—the power of which was shown in the case of General Wallace—the known regard of Republicans of every section of the State for his admirable personal qualities, high character and distinguished military service, worked together to make him exceptionally strong. Yet General Shackelford had publicly announced that while he would respect the instructions of the convention, his personal preference was for Judge Gresham, and in addition to that the few who have been busy for months putting forth every effort to cripple and destroy General Harrison's candidacy, using the name of Judge Gresham to further their purpose, gave him the baleful influence of their support. This was the cause of Gen. Shackelford's defeat; not a suggestion to disturb the unanimity of one whom Republicans all admire and respect, or of his sincere friends; but the convention was compelled to do what it did or to weaken the force of its deliverance in favor of General Harrison. The vote General Shackelford received does not indicate any dissent in the convention from unanimity towards General Harrison. That was settled by the vote of instruction; the wonder is that so distinguished a gentleman, with all the odds of locality and combination in his favor, was defeated at all. It shows the strength and the determination of the purpose of the convention and the party it represented.

Yesterday's convention has completed the preliminary work in this State. Indiana has now a solid delegation of thirty men to go to the national convention pledged to use and exhaust all honorable means to secure the nomination of General Harrison for President. If there is honor among men—and who shall impeach or impugn the honor of any one of the delegates—they will know the measure of the duty committed to them and will discharge it with scrupulous fidelity. Any suggestion to the contrary can come only from a spirit of faction or of personal malice.

THE Ingalls-Voorhees incident furnishes Democratic papers another opportunity to deliver themselves of the threadbare remark that "the war is over," and to censure Republicans for trying to revive its memories, etc. Yes, the war is over, no thanks to the Democratic party, and the country enjoys profound peace under the government they tried to destroy. They are magnanimously willing to let bygones be bygones, and would be very glad to have the war and its record and all its memories in the deep bosom of the ocean buried. But those Banquo's ghosts of the past will pop up once in a while, and Democrats have no right to complain if the mirror of history is occasionally held up before them.

THE Burlington & Quincy strike is off. The end has been foreshadowed for some time and the formal declaration of the fact is only a public admission of failure on the part of those who were managing the strike. If it had been declared off several weeks ago, the Brotherhoods would have been many thousands dollars better off and most of the old engineers might have had employment by this time. It was a losing fight from the commencement. With a strong element of

justice in their original demand, the managers of the strike managed to complicate it with other issues and overload it with unreasonable and unjust demands to such an extent that public sympathy was repelled and turned the other way. The grievance committee and the Brotherhoods were the last to see this, or at least to acknowledge it, and they kept up the form and pretense of a strike long after it was virtually ended. It has been an enormously expensive fight both to the railroad and the Brotherhoods, and, to all appearances, there is absolutely no compensating gain to either party. With other features of similar character it demonstrates the supreme folly of strikes as a remedy for labor troubles. The country has got beyond strikes, except in the most extreme cases.

THERE are indications of some dissent from the wisdom of the President's choice for Chief-justice. The New York World asks: "Is there not a Democrat on the bench or at the bar of the United States or of any State who is distinguished as a lawyer and jurist, and who would have been recognized at once as a worthy successor of Jay, Ellsworth, Marshall and Taney? Was it necessary to take for such an important judicial office in the Republic an untried and comparatively unknown man? It may be said that Judge Waite, although similarly untried, made a very respectable Chief-justice. Probably Judge Fuller will do the same. But was it needed, was it wise, to make the experiment?"

And the St. Louis Post-Dispatch says: "Amid the puffery, half-throwing and hand-clapping of party hacks, ever ready to applaud every act of the man who may possibly be the custody of the lives and fates for five years to come, was it not wise to select Cleveland might have done better. His selection is no compliment to the federal and State judiciary which boasts a roll-call eminent in worth and fitness. It is no compliment to the Democratic party, for it amounts to a tacit admission that the chief-justice chosen from its ranks it is necessary to try a strange experiment."

Both these papers are Democratic, it should be observed.

CAPT. R. E. SMITH's statement is conclusive on the point that the soldiers were about to inflict personal violence on Voorhees, and that the Captain arrived on the scene just in time to protect and rescue him. His hat had already gone out of the open window, and he would have followed in a moment. Going head foremost through the window of a car in rapid motion would probably have been as effective as hanging by a bell-cord. We are glad Mr. Voorhees was rescued from so horrible a death, and it is also well that the facts have been rescued from oblivion.

THE election of Hon. R. W. Thompson as one of the delegates-at-large was a deserved recognition of his distinguished services and character. Though now well advanced in years, he is still full of Republican inspiration and fire. He was one of the most eloquent speakers in the campaign of 1840, that resulted in the election of Gen. W. H. Harrison as President, and after the lapse of nearly half a century, his voice is still for Harrison.

THE Chief Signal Officer yesterday telegraphed: "Observer, Indianapolis: Severe local storms are indicated for your vicinity this afternoon."

THE ex-arctic explorer was mistaken. There were no severe local storms. There was a tremendously enthusiastic Republican convention, that wanted Gen. Ben Harrison for President; but there was no storm, and everybody went home happy.

THE resolution of censure on the Democratic Governor of Dakota adopted by the Democratic convention at Watertown, yesterday, is one of the strongest indictments of Democratic methods we have seen anywhere. It is entitled to more weight than if it had been adopted by a Republican convention, because the Democracy cannot be suspected of exaggeration. It will make good reading for the President.

THE New York Tribune editorially notices General Hovey's recent speech as follows: "Representative Hovey, in the recent debate in the House, contrasted the conduct of the first and last President in dealing with the Union's defenders. He quoted from Sparks' edition to show how Washington, at the head of a nation with an empty treasury, without credit, with a worthless currency, and a sparsely settled country, begged, insisted and commanded that the officers and soldiers who served and bled for the Union should be paid day during life. As a foil for Washington, he presented Mr. Cleveland, with his sarcasms and voices, stubborn, stern and heartless, refusing to pay the soldiers and their families, and their fortunes and their constitutions that our government might live, and opposing pensions when the country contains a population of 63,000,000. In 1866 he was again a candidate for the parallel was drawn with a firm hand and with merciless satire. Mr. Hovey's final excuse for the President's want of feeling being the fact that, unlike Washington, he had never known what the services and sufferings of a soldier were."

THE Evansville Journal says: "We are informed by Capt. J. August Lemcke, Treasurer of the State, that he is not a candidate for re-election and cannot accept the nomination if tendered, being prevented by private business considerations. This declaration is entirely independent of politics."

"Captain Lemcke's numerous friends throughout the State will regret this decision, as he is one of the best Treasurers the State has ever had, and has been elected for some time, by persons cognizant of his business affairs, and he would probably be prevented from running again, but it was hoped that the necessity of his declaration might be avoided."

THE Burlington Strike.

CHICAGO, April 3.—J. J. O'Brien, a member of the press committee of the striking "Q" engineers, said: "The statements declaring that the strike is off are wholly erroneous. The strike is on, and will remain so until some compromise is effected between the engineers and the company. However, there is much truth in it: That the Burlington & Northern railroad, which is a part of the 'Q' system, but which is operated by a management of its own distinct from the 'Q' proper, and has been included in the strike since the raising of the boycott is now in position to commence complete operations. The strike is declared off on this B. & N. line, and on that only."

Won by the Men.

PITTSBURG, May 3.—The strike of the journeymen carpenters for a 10 per cent. advance and nine hours has ended favorably for the men. A few firms are still holding out, but Master Workman O'Brien says that by Monday there will not be seventy-five men out of the 3,000 in the two cities out of employment.

No Orders Yet Received.

Louisville Commercial.

The Democrats were so overjoyed at Ingalls' first speech that they ordered thousands of copies, to be used as campaign documents. How many copies they want of his reply to Voorhees!

A Seditious Conclusion for Mugwumps.

Springfield Republican (Mug.).

This is a big country for small men to fool with.

## GEN. HARRISON'S CANDIDACY

Is Strongly Indorsed in Other States as the Most Available.

Favorable Voices from the Northwest—in the South and in the East They Look Kindly on Indiana's Choice.

Would Sweep the Field.

Watertown (Dak.) Public Opinion.

Very many of the influential Republican papers of Dakota are indorsing the Hon. Ben Harrison for President, believing his nomination would mean a sure victory for the party next November. His nomination is the only candidate mentioned to-day who can carry Indiana, and this State is an important factor in determining the result. He is as strong in the East as any other candidate, and with Depew or New York, or Hawley, of Connecticut would sweep the field.

Recognition of General Harrison in Minnesota.

Red Wood Falls (Minn.) Reville.

General Harrison's strength in Indiana is being daily manifested with Senator Orrille H. Platt, head of the Republican party in Indiana, and whatever victories have been achieved by that time have been owing to his active participation in the various campaigns. The fact is well known to all who are in any way familiar with the politics of that State. Who is the favorite candidate in other States? It is evident so far as the voice of the people of Indiana has been expressed, that their choice is for General Harrison, and that his nomination is either first or second on the list of the national Republican ticket, will create an enthusiasm that will take the State out of the doubtful list next November.

Nebraska Enumerates Harrison's Strong Points.

Nebraska (Nebr.) Republican.

Tecumseh (Nebr.) Republican.

An eminent politician in the East declared recently that the Republican party must "go west" for a presidential candidate and says, if Gen. Ben Harrison should be the man, it is not untimely to consider the strong points in his favor. Some of them may be briefly enumerated as follows: He is a family man; he is a lawyer; he was an able lawyer before the war; he was a very distinguished officer during the war; he became the ablest lawyer in the Indianapolis bar after the war—he composed the will of the late Hon. Hendricks, McDonald, Baker, Gen. Gordon and others; as a Senator he has proved himself the ablest statesman of the West; he is an exceptional habit and moral; he is an able orator; a popular stump speaker, and of the highest character; he is a man of high moral character. His candidacy would unite all factions in the Republican party, close up the ranks, and insure an overwhelming victory.

Another Voice from Kansas.

J. G. Williams, in Wichita Eagle.

I lived in Indiana when Oliver P. Morton was Governor of that State. He was a Republican. I know of no man so well fitted for the place as General Harrison. The Republicans of Indiana love Harrison even as they did Morton. His qualities of heart and mind have endeared him to the people of the State. He is eminently fitted for the high office. He has earned the respect and gratitude of every Republican in the whole country. He commands the respect of the Democrats but not much of their gratitude.

I know enough of Indiana Republican sentiment to say that no man in the State can arouse such enthusiasm as he can. His very name is a talisman of success in Indiana. It is conceded that the Republican party will need Indiana this year. The old Foster State will give Harrison 15,000 majority over Cleveland or "any other man."

There are many reasons why Indiana Republicans should prefer Harrison to any other man. His name has been mentioned in connection with the presidency. Ability, character, fitness and availability being conceded, need no longer be argued. He is already elected to some of them, will add that the Republicans of Indiana stand so unanimously for General Harrison because he is a loyal, hard-working Republican, sympathetic with the people, and a true friend to the people of the State. He is eminently fitted for the high office. He has earned the respect and gratitude of every Republican in the whole country. He commands the respect of the Democrats but not much of their gratitude.

In spite of the infamous gerrymander of Indiana Democracy, Harrison carried the State in '86 by ten thousand majority when the whole fight was to keep him out of the Senate. Give Indiana Republicans a chance to elect a President, and they will realize that these two States need have no fear as to any Republican State.

Ben Must Finish Old Tippecanoe's Work.

W. B. Feltner, in Evansville Journal.

In 1841 President Harrison in his inaugural pointed out the evils then beginning to gnaw at the vitals of the Republic. Sudden death forbade his making the necessary arrangements. The evil have grown to threaten the security of the commonwealth, and the signs of the times seem to point to the grandsons as the fit ones for the job he intended but was prevented from doing.

A Strong Indorsement from North Carolina.

Rik Park (N. C.) Chronicle.

The editorial of Hon. James G. Blaine, we are fully convinced that the most available man for the presidency is Gen. Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana. Especially are we forced to this conclusion when we realize the fact that Indiana is a pivotal State. General Harrison is a Republican of spotless character and a fine record both as a soldier and a statesman. He has been elected to the highest office of the Supreme Court of his State; but in 1862 he laid down the office to fight for the Union. As a soldier he achieved high renown and is loved by the soldiers of his State. In 1864 he was again elected Reporter of the Supreme Court. In 1876 he was put on the Republican ticket as candidate for Governor. In 1880 he was elected Governor. He has been a regular member of the United States Senate and has been elected to the United States Senate and has been elected to the United States Senate and has been elected to the United States Senate.

When the Chair announced that the Gresham resolution had been agreed to there were enthusiastic manifestations. Then the claim was made that a large number of the delegates in the back part of the hall had voted under a misapprehension, but all the satisfaction the Chair gave the protestors was that at the proper time a reconsideration could be moved. Of course that was practically out of the question. In order to pacify the out-and-out Cullom men a resolution indorsing that gentleman's senatorial career was then unanimously passed.

Indiana News.

Illinois "went solid" for Gresham in the Republican State convention yesterday. This will be a drawback—the same kind of a drawback that exists in Sherman's case and Allison's, that is, having from a State that is sure to be Republican at the polls. It is the pivotal States of New York and Indiana that have to be considered in making the nomination. We presume Gresham would be as strong in New York as Allison, but not so strong as Sherman. But how about the other pivotal State—Indiana? The Chicago Tribune, especially, should note Gresham's candidacy for Congress, print the record of those two Congressional elections. Note how earnestly the Democratic papers of the State and the country at large urge Gresham's nomination. Here in Indiana the Democratic papers are such hot partisans of him that a stranger would never think that Gresham wasn't a Democrat. 3. See the overwhelming declaration of Republican sentiment in the State of Harrison. If the Republicans nominate Gresham because of Illinois or that sort of thing no one shall say nay, but they think of nominating for effect upon Indiana they should inform themselves of the facts in the case.

It Would, It Would.

Nebraska State Journal.

It would have been far better for Mr. Voorhees had never antagonized the Kansas-Nebraska question.

Provoked by the Situation.

Pittsburg Chronicle.

Voorhees is the tall stick o' more now.

Mr. Moody has given \$5,000 and Mr. Sankley \$1,000 toward paying the new Congregational Church at Northfield, Mass.

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monize every discord, and united under such a banner, we would have a jubilee campaign, rivaling in enthusiasm the "Hard" and "Log Cabin" campaigns that elected "Tippecanoe" and Tyler too."

A New Yorker for Harrison and Morton.

Albany Evening Journal.

Ex-Congressman Burleigh, in an interview in the New York Tribune, favors the nomination of Robert T. Lincoln for the Presidency, or a tie of Harrison and Morton, with Warner Miller for Governor. He says he does not think Blaine could carry this State.

POLITICAL NOTES.

CHICAGO Vernal: In Judge Gresham's case the "favorite son" is a member of a neighbor's family.

HON. F. E. SPINNER, Ex-treasurer of the United States, says if he had the nomination of the presidential ticket it would be Depew and Harrison.

PHILADELPHIA Press: The Board of Health of Indiana has ordered a general cleaning up of that State. The decay of Democratic reform has poisoned the atmosphere over there.

CONNECTICUT has a new presidential candidate. Governor Lounsbury wants to know "what is the matter with Senator Orrille H. Platt, head of the Republican ticket?"

LOUISVILLE Commercial: Ingalls, in the interest of mercy, should paste this sign over his desk: "Democratic Senators will find it to their advantage not to monkey with the buzz-saw."

NEW YORK Graphic: Judge Gresham has cast an anchor to windward in Wisconsin. He needs a long cable and a strong one to keep the ship of his hopes from dragging in that uncertain sea.

PHILADELPHIA Times (Ind. Dem.): There is not a friend of Mr. Cleveland in the land who would not renominate Mr. Blaine as the Republican candidate for President if he had the power to do so.

MINNEAPOLIS Tribune: Judge Gresham should clean the "yaller" clay of Indiana off his boots after the Chicago convention shakes him, and then to Minneapolis and help edit the Evening Journal.

PHILADELPHIA Record (Dem.): If locality be the prime consideration, with the view of obtaining votes, the candidate for the vice-presidential should be a Democrat of Illinois, Michigan or Wisconsin. Sometimes, however, great mistakes may be made in listening to the "chime of locality," as, for example, the nomination of the Hon. Wm. H. English, of Indiana, for the vice-presidency in 1880.

SPRINGFIELD Republican: The Republican State convention in Pennsylvania last week showed the delegates to the national convention, does not appear to have been particularly enthusiastic for Blaine. \* \* \* The friends of Senator Cameron desired an expression in regard to his nomination for the Presidency, but were unable to obtain it. The convention seems to have been impressed by the serious situation of the party and disposed to sink personal preference in the effort to secure unity.

New York Sun: The Hon. Joseph E. McDonald, of Indiana, has not always accomplished everything he has undertaken in this life, but as a political knocker-out he has probably done the business for the Hon. Isaac Pessive Gray, now Governor of that State. Mr. Gray desired the Democratic candidate for Vice-president along with the Hon. G. Cleveland; but now that vision of joy and beauty is over.

We are such stuff As dreams are made of, and our little life Is rounded with a sleep.

AN EFFECTIVE LIQUOR LAW.

The Number Left in Pittsburgh—Judge White Defending His Severity.

Pittsburg Special.

Judge White and Ewing formally adjourned the license court this afternoon and in an open letter to be published to-morrow Judge White wrote:

"In closing the business of the license court, the longest and most laborious ever held in this country, I, as the presiding judge, deem it proper to indicate some reasons which have influenced my course." He sketches the pernicious system of licensing saloons, dating its rise and spread from the passage of the Philadelphia act.

"When the system had lined our streets in Pittsburgh with low dens, he writes, 'it was a disgrace to the city and a disgrace to the State. The food of beer poured in the city became a most inviting field for foreign liquor-dealers. The brewers of Rochester, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, Milwaukee, Wheeling, and other cities, sent their agents to our city and started agencies here, and deluged our country with beer. Much of this beer, I have been told, was of a cheap, adulterated quality. The food of beer poured in the city, and the excessive number of saloons made the business unprofitable to a great many. They resorted to every expedient to increase the number of saloons, and the city was flooded with a cheap, adulterated beer. A year ago the saloons in this city numbered over 3,000, a greater number in proportion to population could be found in any city or country in Europe."

"From thirteen years' experience in the Criminal Court, I am thoroughly convinced that the food of beer poured in the city is the use of beer in this country than from whiskey."

In summing up, Judge White says that he and Judge Ewing have only granted 389 retail licenses, and 38 wholesale, in the city of Pittsburgh, and there were 3,000 before. He adds: "I have had some piteous appeals on the part of some who were refused. Wives have pleaded tears and entreated me to make a law for their families. These appeals have deeply touched me. It is far more pleasant to grant favors than to refuse them. But when duty calls, I must be stern. I have seen too many broken-hearted mothers, pleading for God's mercy on their husbands, their fathers, and children from the awful curse of saloons."

Gen. Gresham in Illinois.

Springfield Special to Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

There is, however, a string to the preference of Illinois, and at the end of it is Cullom, should the national convention not take kindly to Gresham, and should there be the least chance for Illinois Senator. That was perfectly understood in the convention to-day, and hence there is nothing inconsistent in the action of the convention overwhelmingly outvoting a resolution to substitute Cullom for Gresham as the preference of Illinois.

Congressman Payson, as presiding officer of the convention, manifested, perhaps unconsciously, partiality for the Gresham side. For five minutes or so it seemed as if there would be a wrangle over the resolution. Probably one-quarter of the delegates favored the Cullom side, but the Chair gave them no chance of recording their preference, for on the main question—the Gresham resolution—the negative side was not out at all.

When the Chair announced that the Gresham resolution had been agreed to there were enthusiastic manifestations. Then the claim was made that a large number of the delegates in the back part of the hall had voted under a misapprehension, but all the satisfaction the Chair gave the protestors was that at the proper time a reconsideration could be moved. Of course that was practically out of the question. In order to pacify the out-and-out Cullom men a resolution indorsing that gentleman's senatorial career was then unanimously passed.

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## THE DELEGATES TO CHICAGO

A Harmonious Convention Abounding in Highly Enthusiastic Action.

Unqualified Instructions to the Delegation to Vote for General Harrison to the Last Unanimously Adopted Amid Cheers.

Resolutions Congratulating Senator Ingalls Approved with Applause.

Stirring Speeches from R. W. Thompson and Ex-Gov. Porter Increase the Enthusiasm—They Are Selected by Acclamation.

SELECTING THE DELEGATES.